Professional and Business Cards.

under this rule, if they desire to do so.

W. P. KENDALL. COX, KENDALL, & CO. OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-No. 11 & 12, North Water St.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM, DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERrompt attention given to the sale of Couon, Flour, Ba-

a and other Country Produce.

WALKER SHARES. ARUGGIST AND APOTHECARY. No. 45 MARKET STREET. toll stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, reth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

MOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, nery, l'atent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and het sta., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

MONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the

V. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put I recommend that come II and expenditures.

Stills at the shortest notice Stills at the shortest notice

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. all-and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to richase a desirable residence would do well to examine e premises. Terms made casy. Tree, 19, 1861.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. PAINTS_PAINTS. THERE WHITE LEAD :

inseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. Forsale whole W. H. LIPPITT, le and retail, by

Educational.

Snow White Zine :

RICHLAND ACADEMY. FHE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open o Manday, the 6th of October. The Principal feels jus fied in saying to the public, that the course of instruction which he is prepared to give students in this School is as stough and complete as that of any other of similar grade the State. All who patronize the School may depend pon this, that careful attention will be paid to the Stuents, and special effort made for their advancement in andy, hoping that entire satisfaction shall be given to pa-

for the higher branches of English and the relences, . Boarding can be obtained in good families convenient to

the School at \$10 to \$12 per month. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.

General Notices.

TO THE HEIRS AT LAW OF LEMUEL CHERRY, HAVE in my hands eighteen hundred dollars, received on account of sales of the real estate of said deceased. and which is now ready for distribution. I will not expect to pay interest after the publication of this notice.

JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E. Duplin, N. C., 1st Oct., 1862

First Message of His Excellency,

GOV. ZEBULON B. VANCE, TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CARO-

LINA. The Honorable, the General Assembly

tate of North Carolina to protect greater interests or

Eighteen months ago, when the State entered into the xt tement. The novelty of our undertaking, and the enthusiasm of our reople in support of our cause, not only rendered he course of the Leg slature and the Executive my, but actually preceded and marked it out. But the long continuance of the contest, the slaughter of our solur coast, have reduced us to a raits, and given rise to a ass of evils, in the presence of which ephemeral patriothern must perist, and the tinsel enthusiasm of novelts give place to that stern and determined devotion to our

It now becomes the duty of you, the General Assembly to set an example to your constituents of firmness, prudence, determination and energy; to correct the errors of the past, to provide for the exigencies of the future, and to use well and wisely the power vested in your body by the Constitution, for the protection of our rights and liber-

should fail or neglect to provide for the defence of North tale number of troops for that purpose, and made approreferceless condition of our eastern counties when I came greater than before. It is greatly to be regretted that the thority, and would have proceeded at once to do so, but for the intervention of insurmountable difficulties. The crated by our people on the return of cace. But as the of these was the conscript law passed by the Conederate Congress subsequent to the passage of the several acts referred to. By this law, as extended in its provisions existence of the war. I recommend them to your tender bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five you adopt such measures as may seem practicable for seyears, became liable to enrollment as soldiers of the Con- curing supplies to our own citizens first; and to reduce it ederate States. To raise an adequate force for State de. pessible the price of cotton yarn, which is so essential to fence from our citizens beyond the age of forty-five, and supplying the hand looms of our farmer's wives.

Submit to this vast drain besides, I thought entirely In relation to ordnance stores, I will mention to

tention to the abounding wealth of this threatened section | scale sufficient to make about 4.000 pounds per week. of our State-filled with everything necessary for the com- This however, involved an expenditure of money beyond fort of our army and our people-or to the suffering and that appropriated by the act referred to; \$12,000 having ruin of its loyal, patriotic inhabitants. You are sufficient | been advanced the contractors by Gov. Clark and \$8,000 ly informed in regard thereto. It is for you, therefore to by myself. say, whether you will suffer our defences as heretofore, to strengthen the weak hand of the General Government on federate States will furnish the mills with about 3.000

I unhesitatingly recommend the raising of at least ten

in our eastern counties could benefit the whole State, by General's department is herewith appended. aiding in withdrawing vast quantities of provisions from ex-

be employed on State defences, and my authority to force Sect. 5, passed in December, 1861, bave made a report or lelayed." I therefore recommend that the regular ses-Inasmuch as it may become necessary for slave labor to such labor may be questioned by some, I would respect- showing the debt of the State on the 30th Sept, 1862, to be sions of the Supreme and Superior Courts be restored. fully recommend the propriety of the passing of an act \$20,983,361 01, subject to be dimmished by the amount of I am also convinced that whilst the soldier in the field whereby such authority may be vested in me in case such | the sinking fund; at that time about \$900,000, and the debt

urgent necessity shall arise, as will justify it.

rates, can now be used only by the rich.

sufficiently afflicted with the base and avaricious in our fore venture but one suggestion upon the subject, because own midst, speculators from distant States swarm in the of what I have heard land, offering fabulous prices for everything they can buy. By ordinance No. 22, of June 1861, which is now a part And in many instances, taking advantage of the patriotism of the Constitution of the State, it is provided that land and of our people, they represent themselves as agents of the slaves shall be taxed according to their value, and the Government, purchasing for the army-thus obtaining what values of both taxed alike; and that the tax on slaves may they could not otherwise do. The supply of salt will, I be laid on their general average value in the State or on hope, he sufficient, but this subject too needs legislative ac- their value in classes in respect to age, sex and oth r distion. Ir. worth, the eat commissioner apper ted by the | tinctive properties, in the discretion of the General Assem Convention has been industriusly at work; but he has bly, and the value be assessed in such modes as may be not produced a great quantity, owing to the difficulties which he has mentioned in his reports. His first works, at qualities, but situate in different places, from their local and cortain circuits are occupied by the enemy, and it is impos-Morehead City, were taken by the enemy before he had immovable character are properly assessed at different fairly gotten them into operation. His next effort at Wil- rates, because of their relative proximity to markets and mington was successful in produ ing about 250 bushels per for other substantial cause 4: and for such reasons the Genday, for some time before they were interrupted by the eral Assembly itself, can neither accurately value real esye low fever, which has caused their temporary suspension. tate, nor can do so by any general State commissioners, As the pestilence has abated they will of course be imme- yet some steps may be taken towards equalizing the tax on distrily as ain put into operation. The whole amount made slaves, which, under the present mode of assessments, may there by the state and private individuals, probably ex- be, and I understand is, various in many counties of the ceeds 2,500 but hers per day. Yearly all of this made on State, because of the different standard of valuation adoptprivate acc upt is bought by citizens of other States and cd by the owners and assessors. It is very desirable that

Stewart, Buchanan & Co., of Saltville, Va., for the privilege of maputacturing 300,000 bushels of salt, and Mr. ing, and there are now, as reported to me by a special er; and it is not difficult therefore to make the tax both ablic that he is prepared to take contracts in his line agent sent to visit the establishm nt, about 200 kettles in equal and uniform by the classification of slaves is the manhosiness. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, operation, making near 1200 bushels per day. Owing to his sickness the Superintendant has made no official reoperation, making near 1200 bushels per day. Owing to | ner already mentioned.

I recommend that your Honorabie body shall take immesalt, leather, shoes, woolen coth, cotton cloth, yarn, pork and bacon, flour and potatoes-except for the army and HE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move tohis late purchase isfactory proof that such articles are for p ivate use, or taxed alike on their respective values. A precedent for this tid, it is due at least, that we should be informed of them. attend our soldiers and our statesmen, who are struggling great firmness and deliberation: Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail | Charitable distribution to the poor of such counties, towns, | mode of axing slaves, bowever imperfect, may be found in | I have not seen an official copy of the ac', but learn from | to defend a noble people and a noble cause. 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hun- &c., and not for speculation-not, however, in violation of acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half any existing contracts made by our citizens with citizens of he tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small other States. This is a I the remedy I can suggest for the et of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main evils of extortion-history and common sense having taught ad leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally us the danger of truing to force trade, which refuses to be the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters -or for making governed by any but natural laws. All we can do is to aid -and are believed to be as desirably located as any these well established laws, as the skilful physician assists | money and consequent high prices of property would, I is on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres nature in the checking of disease. Violent and forcible the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of measures have long since been condemned by civilized th has already been deaded, and contains a large state-men, and could now only serve to dry up the sources usnity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling of our industry, and lessen the productions of the country. The same remarks apply to seizures of private property in extreme cases, and then only as a temporary expedient.

> To provide against the possible suffering of the wives and children of our brave and self-denying soldiers, I also respectfully recommend the purchasing and storing at some safe point in the interior, of at least two hundred thousand bushels of corn and five hundred thousand pounds of pork, to be ro'd to them at rates sufficient to cover the cost, transportation, &c. It can now be bought in the Eastern counties ther swell the volume of paper in circulation. at moderate prices, and is in danger of destruction by the necessity of this measure, and a so thinking it proper in a minitary point of view to have some surplus on hand, I have already ordered the building of large cribs on the N. C. R. Read, and made other preliminary arrangements for pur-

I cem this a matter of the very highest importance -Nothing would so cheer and encourage our soldiers in the discharge of duty, as to know that their Ftate was providing for those at home dearer to them than life; and nothing would so dispirit and demoralize them as to know that those dear ones were suffering.

Indeed, the soldier, shivering through the snows of the coming winter and offering his blood day by day for our defence, has a right to expect that his country will not permit his wife and little ones to cry in vain for bread; and while there is a morsel in the land it should be divided with them. I begyou, therefore, Gentlemen, to make such provisions as you may deem best in reference to the matter, and at as early day as possible, and let the gratilying assurance go forth to the camps of our armies that the wives and children of our soldiers shall not suffer so long as their State has money or food to give them.

insurmountable difficulties encountered by the Quartermaster's Department in providing clothing, shoes, and blankets for our troops. During the administration of my predecessor, an arrangement was entered into (according to a resolution of the General Assembly) with the Quartermaster's Department of the Confederate States, by which North Carolina was to receive the commutation clothing money of her troops and clothe and shoe them herself .-And on our agreeing to sell the Confederate authorities all they agreed to withdraw their agents from our markets, and leave the State agents the whole field, without competition. This would have enabled the State to clothe and shoe her troops comfor ably, and could have furnished to the Confederate States all that was to be had anyhow at reasonable rates. But it was immediately violated. The country was soon, and is still, swarming with agents of the Confederate Government, stripping bare our markets and putting enormous prices upon our agents. This is esperially the case in regard to shoes and leather. The consequence has been our troops could get only half supplies from home, and nothing at all from the Confedera'e Government, because of our agreement to furnish them our-Certainly a Legislature has rever been convened in the selves. When a large portion of our army this fall by the accidents of batt e and other causes lost their baggage, it was found impossible at once to replace it. Sorely pressed as to the best course to be pursued, I published an appeal to our people in behalf of their brothers in the field, and employed the militia officers for the collection of articles donated or sold; and though the response has been at once gratifying and patriotic, yet it is necessarily slow and uncertain; and I regret to say that the heroes of Boonsboro', Sharpshurg and other glorious fields, have suffered and are while the agents of the Confederacy are allowed to compete with ours, and speculators are allowed to carry our leather beyond our borde s, it will be impossible to supply them. I earnes ly recommend an embargo upon this article, as before mentioned. I am gravified that I am able to state that the prospect of obtaining cotton cloths at reasonable rates, is better than it has been. The stockholders of the Rockfish manufacturing company, one of the large t and most enterprising in the State, have agreed to seli all their productions at 75 per cent upon cost, the rate allowed by the exemption bill, which will reduce the price about one half; an isome seven or eight other companies have intimated an intention of following their praiseworthy exam-We may reasonably hope that most of the other milin the State can be induced to do likewise. The woolen asked to furnish their goods at 75 per cent. declined entirely, and others agree to do so by fixing enormous profi son he cost of the raw material and then adding the 75 per cent. on the finished article, making their profis even themse ves in a position, which will cause them so be exeme before the adjournment of Congress, all able mercies gentlemen, and would respectfully suggest that

In relation to ordnance stores, I will mention that nearly impracticable. I hoped, too, that by aiding and assisting in the execution of the conscription law, I would be effectively providing for State defence. This reasonable hope has, I regret to say, been disappointed; and although North Carolina has a greater extent of sea-coast than any North Carolina has a greater extent of the consciption of the task this the same glorious old common law which our fathers that the same other State, she has had fewer troops given her for its de- Gov. Clark agreed to furnish them the means to start again; and under a new contract they have erected other It is not necessary, gentlemen, that I should call your at- mills and are now nearly ready to begin operation on a most patriotic motives, passed an act suspending the regu-

Of these sums, the money advanced by Gev. Clark is to remain exclusively in the hands of the Confederate author- be refunded in four equal annual instalments, and that by ities, or take steps to carry out the will of the last Legis- me by reserving 10 per cent. of the payments (as they be-lature, and raise troops enough on State authority to come due) on powder to be turnished the State. The Con-

pounds of nitre per week. The department has contracted with manufacturers in regiments of re erves, to be accepted for three or four the State for about 300 new r fles per month, and arrangemonths, and dismissed in time to pitch their crops in the ments bave been made whereby, after the 1st of January, about 300 old rifles and muskets out of repair will be ren-This force, at xilliary to the Confederate troops, would dered fit for service. And it is hoped the department will probably be able to prevent an advance of the enemy into soon be able to keep on hand a supply for five thousand he interior, and while subsisting on the abundant supplies | men. A detailed report of the operations of the Adjutant

The finances of the State will doubtless engage your anxous consideration. The Board of Claims, in pursuance of Ordinance No. 20.,

in the Western part of the Stafe, it is believed that there one by taxation, a second by an additional issue of treasis within our borders an abundance of grain for the sup- ury notes, and a third by getting from the Confederate Gov- their surplus property to satisfy their creditors. ply of our people, and a surplus for the use of the army. ernment the rum due the State. Indeed this sum, when been planted in corn very generally, and the crop of this ment of the debt of the State, as far as it will go; for it one additional circuit and another Judge thereof. The essential product is perhaps larger by many hundred constitutes a part of the State debt, and ought necessity for this change will be apparent from the followthousand bushels than has ever been known. When this to be applied, when returned, towards the extinction of ing considerations:

carried off for speculation, at prices raiging from \$12 to the tax should be uniform, and I suggest as the most likely means to accomplish that object, the propriety of classify My prodecessor, Gov. Clark, also entered into a contract | ing slaves by their ages, or by sex and age, and affixing through N. W. Woodfin and Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq s., with two years the taxable value of each class. In consequence of the moveable quality of this species of property, it is not subject to the irregularity of assessment, which attend Woodfin was made Superintendent of the Works. With land; the value of s ave property at any one place in the commendable energy he has pushed torward his undertak- State is for all practical purposes, the same as in any oth

Under the discretionary powers vested by the Constitution in the Legislature to exempt the infirm and distinguish the mechanic from the field laborer, it appears to me that diate steps to prevent the exportation from the State of the egislative assessment, discreetly made, will conduce out the State. Fach county is interested that the taxable by regular agents of the government; and except when | value of slaves should be alike in all the counties, and when his | memory of those who, whether in the field or the council, | ing up at the stars and stripes that floated high over the purchased by any county and corporate su horities of our ever tends to equalize the tax on slaves, tends to equalize sister States, under such regulations as will amount to sat- that on land, insamuch as both species of property must be the legislation of 1782, ch. 8.

In order to meet the interest on the pullic debt, and to the present amount of taxation. The great abundance of year, speculated in the necessaries of life, such as corn, property, as listed on the tax books, shall fall below a cerpurpose, and would be eminently just in its effects.

The following is a statement of the debt of the State on the 30th day of September, 1862 : Bonded debt, Temporary loans, Int. unpaid on Coupon Bond debt, " Temporary loans and Bonds without Coupons, 52,351 06 Am't Treasury notes in circulation,

Ex 3 rec'd from permanent sources for 1861, \$734.650 10 715,763 39 The falling off is attributable to those counties and parts of counties in the possession of the enemy. The deduction for the next year will be still greater, owing to his advance,

the destruction of property, &c. The report of the Board of Claims on the subject of the finances is herewith transmitted. In view of the very great labor now imposed up n the Treasury Department and the variety of duries it embraces, recommend the creation of the office of Auditor of Pubsary, whose duty it shall be to investigate and settle a'l I beg leave to call your attention to the great and almost claims again t the State, &c When the term of the present Board of Claims shall expire, it will still be necessary to have some such an office in existence during the continnance of the war, and perhaps for many years after. . Should it not be deemed advisable to establish the office of tinued, and authorized to held short sessi s quarterly, and their pay be arranged in proportion to their labor. I also recommend that the I iterary Board be allowed to appoint a Treasurer, to take charge of its own funds, with the surplus supplies that could be procured in the State, a salary to be fixed by the Board. This duty at present rests on the State Treasurer, and the law requires him to much more conveniently and effectually be performed by the Board's own officers. When the amount of this fund is considered. (the annual disbursements being double that of the whole State Government ten years ago,) with the further fact that twice a reasonable salary of a Treasurer has been lost annually for want of some competent and proper officer to look after and collect the debts of the Board, I teel assured that the adoption of the suggestion would be of material advantage to its interests. I beg leave to make certain suggestions in regard to mitheir efforts to maintain the efficiency of our armies.

itia and to aiding the Contederate authorities in enforcing The ordinary penalties prescribed by our Militia laws for he punishment of offences, disobedience of orders, &c., adapted to peace times, are found now entirely inadequate. Vishing to spare our citizens the disagreeable spectacle of delinquent conscripts, deserters and absentees from the army without leave, I decided to employ the Mi itia for that gallantry and endurance. purpose. In general, it has answered admirably, most of some instances, deserters and other shirking characters, army can be abon lantly supplied by the l'quors made from | Let the people of the North, forgetful of what they are, have set the officers at defiance, and are enabled to evade the truit crop. Should even the supply for the army fail, and of what they are capable, submit to be the slaves of benefits.

As the crime of desertion, so far as I know, is not an fence against the common law, so the concealing, aiding, and assisting a deserter to avoid recapture is not punishable in our courts. To aid the military authorities in arresting uch persons, I recommend that an act be passed for the punishment of any one who shall aid and assist to punish more severely the disobedience of orders by the

It also becomes my duty, gentlemen, to bring to your attention several serious matters connected wi h the administration of Justice in the State.

There is great danger of lawlessness overrunning the land; and in the great abundance of military rulers and a bitrary authority, people are beginning to forget that used to permit the execution of a writ of habeas corpus the officer with denunciations and abuse from his presence. strengthen and sustain those who respect it. The General Assembly, at its last session, actuated, no doubt, by the lar sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity. This act, considered by many unconstitutional, was, in my judgment to say the least of it, unwise in been provided protecting property generally from sacrifice, and particularly the property of our brave soldiers who had left their homes and business for our de ense, (if indeed an guaranteed that protection) no one will question, and to this ex ent meets my approval. But the Courts themselves should be opened, and the fountains of justice unsealed .-The criminal law especially should be dilligently administered, for it has been wisely said that "the commission of crime is prevented more by the certainty than the severity of its punishment." Again, persons charged with crime and confined in prison, even if unlawfully convicted, cannot have their cases reviewed in a court of higher jurisdictiou for many months, thus violating that sacred provision in our Dec'aration of Rights, which says "that every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful and that such semedy ought not to be denied

should have his property protected from seizure under exdue the State from the Confederate government, between ecution, there exists no valid reason why, in the great Next to the defence of the State from the enemy in im- five or six m'llons. Still the State debt is very heavy, and plenteousness of money, and the high prices of property, portance, is the defence of our people against extortion the interest at least ought to be punctually paid. There any man should desire to be excused from paying his debts. and starvation. Notwithstanding the failure of the crops are three distinct modes of supplying the requisite sum; I think it probable that it might also exert a favorable influence on prices, if men were compelled to part with In this connection permit me to respectfully recommend The lands heretofore devoted to cotton and tobacco have received, ought to be applied forthwith to the extinguish- that our present circuits be re-arranged, adding at least

is considered, together with the immense crop of peas, potatoes, fruits, &c., there would seem to be little danger of any actual suffering among our people—nor would there to grow any larger, if practicable to prevent it. And if the payment of the entire amount of interest cannot be to some, two weeks are allowed to some, two weeks are allowed and at reasonable to some of the circuit some of the circuits embrace an extended area of territory with a large amount of business. The seventh circuit comprises eighteen counties, others more than twelve, and the payment of the entire amount of interest cannot be to some, two weeks are allowed an area of territory with a large amount of business. The seventh circuit comprises eighteen counties, others more than twelve, and the payment of the entire amount of interest cannot be to some, two weeks are allowed an area of territory with a large amount of business. The seventh circuit comprises eighteen counties, others more than twelve, and the payment of the entire amount of interest cannot be to some, two weeks are allowed an area of territory with a large amount of business. The seventh circuit comprises eighteen counties, others more than twelve, and the payment of the entire amount of interest cannot be to some, two weeks are allowed an area of territory with a large amount of business. Some of the circuits embrace an extended area of terriprices. But the demon of speculation and extortion seems provided for by taxation, as much at least as possible, statutes, the Judges are allowed an annual salary of nineto have seized upon nearly all sorts and conditions of men, and all the necessaries of life are fast getting beyond the reach of the poor.

Flour, which if properly left to the laws of supply and demand could not have risen to more than double and fifty dollars, with the proviso that in all times, and rendered doubly so at this eventful crisis, I have but few remarks to make.—

Flour, which if properly left to the laws of supply and demand could not have risen to more than double are allowed an annual salary of nine.

Statutes, the Judges are allowed an annual salary of nine.

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Statutes, the Judges a difficult for one, who may not at once have been present in by them, to be paid by the public treasurer on the first days drafts upon my time, may be considered an apology.

ceed the salary of a single Judge.

The fourth section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Code provides that "every judge shall produce a certifi cate of the Clerk of each county of his having held the certificate omitted to be produced, there shall be a deduchave effect only pending the war.

The Hon. 7 homas Ruffin, Jr., residing in the fourth jupredecessor, with the advice of the Council of State, filled said vacancy by granting a temporary commission to the of your present session. It is your duty to fill this vacancy permanently.

The office of Attorney General has been also vacated by the former incumbent, Hon. W. A. Jenkins entering the preside over these gallant and patriotic men. army and accepting an office under the Confederate States. There are also Solicitors to be elected for several of the

There are confined in Salisbury by the Confederate authorities, a number of citizens of North Carolina, arrested for alleged political offences. How long they are to remain incarcerated no one, can say but those who apprehended but this much it becomes both you and me to know, in view Carolina they are entitled under the Constitution to a speebetter than the pres nt mode to a uniform taxation through- dy trial by a jury of their peers, and to be confronted with of service insurrection to revel in the desolation of our say a few last words. None who heard him can ever reply i-received you will be informed thereof. Should the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in all make up the sum due from counties, where the tax cannot be collected on account of the presence of the enemy. I re If this be once admitted, no man if safe from the commend an increase of at least twen y five per cent on power of one individual. He could at pleasure, saize any citizen of the State with or without excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief, think, enable the people to pay it cheerfully. I also re-commend that a tax of twenty-five per cent. be laid upon man. To submit to its exercise would in my opinion be esthe nett profits of all persons who have, during the present | tablishing a precedent dangerous and pernicious in the exflour, bacen, pork, shoes, leather, cotton cloth and yarn as ours, where disleyally is the rare and solitary excepor longer, if necessary: the proceeds to be applied to the | tide of inflowing evil from these inordinate stretches of milshould abide strictly by their stern decrees, and walk up- | population, nor political representations whatever: clouds and darkness obscure the way. Deeply impressed as I have been with the importance of

this subject, I have been anxious at the same t me to avoid 2dent that you would take proper steps to maint in the laws and preserve the rights of our people. It becomes my duty also, to call your attention to the

of opinion existing in regard thereto. Auditor, then I recommend that the Board of Claims be con- person to see the President, who promised to take the opin- Holland in spite of the power of our ancestors ! ion of his Attorney General on the subject at length. I

ing to find entire brigades of North Carolina soldiers in the field commanded by strangers, and, is many cases, our own brave and war-worn Colonels are nade to give place to Colonels from distant States, who are promoted to the command of North Carolina troops over their heads to vacant | lighten her in the tempest and save her from shipwreck.not, the appointees not being citizens of our state. This sign, alleging that the road to honorable promotion is alju-t cau-e of complaint both in our army and with our people at home. We are willing that our soldiers should fol-

witho t offending the sensibilities of our people. Rut, in such purposes and all the medical needs of the country and of which they have deprived us. arrest by the assistance of others who conceat them feed it cannot be doubted that it is much better for the soldier this new Tamerlane; let them purchase at such a price the them, and, in some cases, resist the officers in the di charge | to go with ut spirits than that his wife and child should be | tranquility of a moment, till it becomes to their turn to be wit out bread.

I also recommend that a law be passed providing for a and resolved to perish or triumph? Did we ask their conrigid punishment of all persons who may be convicted of sent when 20 months ago, we resisted our arms against the speculating in any of the necessaries of life, under the false | tyrant? Did we not enter the contest alone? Did we not pretence of being government agents.

In order to keep the highways of the country in better condition shey having since the commencement of the war alone and erect amid the ruins of the European continent. them, or in any manner prevent their recapture; and also | been permitted to get in very bad repair, I recommend that | Here has been drawn, never to be sheathed, the sword of the Revised Code be so amended that the age, to be reach- hatred against the execrable tyrant; here is raised, never ed to entitle a man to exemption from working on the roads, The term of the Hon. George Davis, Confederate States'

shall be fifty years instead of forty-five, as no w. Senator from N. C , will expire before the next regular session of the General Assembly, and it will be your duty to provide for fill ng the vacancy. I take great pleasure in intorming you that the educamost useful and to-be-cherished institutions should put there is still such a thing in existence as civil law, which tional interests of the country have not been overlooked

is the mas er of us all. Though pre-em nently a conser- | sluce the commercement of my administration. Owing to vative and law-abiding people, our society is already be- the great drain upon the Treasury during the first year of ginning to suffer serious detriment from the violent and | the war, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to make they seem determined to have no mercy upon us during the law-defying tendencies of the times. Murder, arson, dis- only half the usual semi-annual distribution of the common regard of obligations, Oppression and injustice, are more school fund for the fall of 1801, and none at all for the ommon in some districts than they have been known. spring of 1862. Feeling that this pressure had passed Not long since, as I am informed, a Confederate officer ra- away, and that the matter was one of great importance to our peop e, the Board, at its recent meeting, ordered the within his camp, issued by competent authority, and drove usual distribution to be made, increased by ten thousand It should be our pride, as it is our duty and eafety, to resolved to add that amount each spring and all, until the The parties got into a quarrel, and a fierce set-to was Jackson will long remember and mourn the sad occurdollars from the sum due for the back distribution, and show our enemies abroad and our law breakers at home, whole shall have been appropriated. There has been some the consequence, resulting as aforesaid. McSpedon is rence. could add but little to the vast amount required to conduct the war, and its abstraction would be an absolute robbery of the poor children of the State. On the contrary, it shou'd be your duty to carefully preserve and if possible increase this fund, make provision for its regular distribution, and do everything in some of its provisions. That some remedy ought to have | your power to educate the rising youth of the country. While war is desolating our coast and the tide of revolution is flowing all around us, let the young children of the State be still assembled in their log houses and primitive | continue until the first of March next; the rest of his enlightened and patriotic public opinion Lad not already academies, in the mountains and on the plains, and let their crop should be planted in corn, peas, rice, wheat, oats, ment volunteers, on the 7 h instant, from the effects of a first lesson be to read of our great struggle for civil and rye, &c. and he should take good care to raise all the gunshot wound received at the battle of Antie am. religious liberty-of the patriotism and sacrifices of our people, and the glorious bravery of their fathers and brothers upon the blood-stained fields of the South. It is of the | can, as there will be a considerable demand for all. very highest importance that the war should not carry away everything useful and civilized in the land and cause our children to grow up in ignorance and crime. No one has been more impressed with the importance of this matter than the able and worthy superintendent of common schools, who has labored faithfully and diligently in behalf price to the proper standard or their true value. of his little charges, and has suffered no excitement or misfortune to turn him from the path of duty. To him, in a great measure is due the keeping alive of the interests of the people in the well doing of the schools during these times of trouble. Our time-honored old University, though thinned, as have been our male schools everywhere by the ed their independence. patriotism of the boys who have rushed to fill up our armies, is still in full operation, the President and Faculty having bravely resolved to hold their position as long as they have a squad to muster. The female schools of the State are generally as flourishing as in times of peace. Both of the Asylums in this city are prospering under the | between 6 and \$8,000. present efficient management - a great charity to our peo-

ple and a credit to the State. Of our internal improvement system, I deem it unnecessary to make any mention. Since my introduction to office, condition or wants of any of the public works requiring lebrought to my attention, I shall lay it before you in a spe-

cial message. In addition to the matters herein brought to your atteniton, there are several of an important nature about which it is not deemed prudent to speak publicly, but which I demand could not have risen to more than double peace suits of the country within a very recent period, that it is lars for the Court of each country within a very recent period, that it is lars for the Court of each country within a very recent period, that it is

Fverything has a tendency upward in the same proportion—leather, woolen cloth and cotton goods have been made the special means of extortion. As if we were not have seen the from what I can recommend. I shall thereare also held, and for this service a compensation of ninety | try and our cause. The two great dangers we have to meet dollars is given to be paid by the county in which the Court | will be found connected with our currency and supplies for is held. Upon examination it will be found that the our army. Men enough to protect us and drive back the amounts thus paid for the additional and extra Courts ex- invader, we can always get, if we can properly clothe and for being connected with the hauling down of the Unifeed them. Let us do this and preserve our paper from dopreciation and all will be well. In our intercourse with the authorities of our young Confederacy, having demanded Court of the county according to law; and for every such | to gredging support, but in all things pertaining to the general weal, sustain and strengthen them with our whole hearts. And in all our official acts let us remember, that c-rtain circuits are occupied by the enemy, and it is impos- it is the spirit of the people which tyrants cannot subdue. sible for the Judges to procure the required certificates. On this depends all. So long as they continue harmonious, It may be necessary, therefore, to modify this provision to willing, self-eacrificing, the united armies of this continent may be burled against us in vain; with such a country and such a people we might set them at defiance. Our heroic dicial circuit, having resigned his place as one of the judges soldiers, shivering in their rags and plashing with their of the uperior Courts of law and equiety, my immediate naked feet through the snows have already, even through the chronicles of our foes, excited the wondering admiration of the world, and great Generals and brave people be-Hon. . ohn Kerr, of Caswell, which will expire at the end | youd the distant waters of the sea stand aghast with astonishment at the feats of freemen struggling for their rights. Let us learn of them, and by zeal and discretion displayed for the general good, show the world that we are worthy to Mrs. Mumford's great distress, and when she appeared

Many of the matters to which I have called your attention, if done at all, require to be done promptly. This is State defense, and to laying an embargo upon the necessa- forts were unavailing-Butler was thirsty for the blood

ries of life referred to. Remember lastly, that you are laboring for the very salvation of our people. The bitter cup that our captured them. What their guilt really consists in I do not know, cities and districts have had to drink, shows us, alas! too plainly, the mercy we are to excect if our abolition foes scious of having done nothing to sully his good nameof the oaths we take upon entering into office, that they should overcome us. In the bitterness of their baffled rage | the only inheritance he could leave his heart-broken famwere not arrested by lawful process, as citizens of North they have even shown a determination to re-enact the horrors of Saint Domingo and to let loose the hellish passions their accusers. I have laid their cases before his Excellen- homes. The people of the next generation will bless the forget them. His voice was strong and clear. Lookhelped to rescue their country from these horrors. Let us there exist any grave State reasons why they are denied a labor to deserve their praise, and may the blessing of God

Executive Department, Nov. 17th, 1852.

The Spirit of the Invaded.

The following address to the Fpanish people, in their darkest hour of invasion by Napoleon, is so applicable to our present position, that we print it as if intended for our-

* * * " Submit? Do these sophists know to what treme. Among a people so united and faithful to their cause they advise the most high-minded nation on earth? It as ours, where dislevally is the rare and solitary exceptions. for public use, which ought never to be resorted to except and woo'en goods, and to be continued during the next year | tion to the general rule, I can see but little good, but a vast | such incredible events, we were to fall at the feet of the crowned slave who has been sent to us as King. support of wives and children or widows of soldiers whose tary power which are fast disgracing us equally with our * * * Your houses are destroyed; your churches de-Northern enemies. A free Republic that must needs cast | molished; your fields laid waste; your families dispersed | gratefully cherished for their heroic self-sacrifice! tain sum. This law, if properly enforced and guarded off its freedom in every time of t ouble will soon cast it off and wandering through the country, or hurried into the against Talse swearing, would be made to answer available | forever. Freedom cannot be embraced to-day and spurned | grave. Have we made to many sacrifices—have the flames to-morrow; a steadfast and constant worship can alone se- of war consumed half Spain, that we should abandon the I am clearly of the opinion that no more Treasury notes | cure her countless blessings. Her chosen instrument the otler half to the far more deadly peace which the enemy should be issued, if it be possible to avoid it, as I think it | Constitution and the laws - were made the sure covenant of | prepares for it? - for no one will beguile himself with the would be better to pay interest on our bonds than to fur- her everlasting esidence among us; our delight in time of it sidious parade of the improvements which the French peace and prosperity, and our guide and shield in the day hold out. The Tartar who commands them has decreed of trouble and calamity. Now, if ever, is the time when we that Spain shall have neither industry, nor commerce, nor rightly in the narrow path they have marked out for our To be made, a waste and solitary sheepwalk for supplying specified in the contract between Mr. Ericsson and the footsteps. We should least of all, forsake the helm and the compass when the vessel is driven by the tempest, and ry of men who may be hurried away to slaughter. Such is the destiny he would impose upon the most highly favored of all countries! Fhall we, then submit to this? * * * can be called ready for sea. The Navy Department Ungrateful and periidous race, shall our sacrifices be in any unnecessary conflict with the Confederate authorities. | vain, and is our blood of no estimation in your eyes? No, I have, therefore, waited patiently for your assembling, con- patriots! rest in peace, * * and let not that bitter thought

disturb the quiet of your sepulchres. There is no peacethere can be none in this state of things! That Spain may be free, is the universal wish of the nation; and if that su' ject of efficering our troops in the field- some conflict caunot be obtained, at least it may become one immense desert, one wide grave, where the accumulated remains of The right of the State authorities to commission the offi- French and Spaniards may exhibit to future ages our glory cers of the regiments originally raised for the war, is not and their shame. But fortune is not so inimical to virtue doubted. It is conceded by the Act of Concress of April as to leave to its defenders only this melancholy termina- Mr. Ericsson's new theory is impracticable, they will 16th, 1862, known as the Consc ipt Law. But the Confed- tion. It is written in heaven, and the history of all ages aterate authorities claim the right to commission the regi-ments of twelve months' men, continued in service by this erty and independence must ultimately establish them, in law, and also all regiments whatsoever, raised since it went despite of ail the artifices and all the violence of tyranny, into operation. And in both cases, they have claimed to Victory, which is so often a gift of fortune, is, sooner or commission and appoint all regimental staff officers, even later, the reward of constancy. What defended the little when they conceded to the Fxecutive of the State the ap- | republics of Greece from the barbarous invasion of Xerxes? poin ment of the efficers of the line. Again, while appoint- | What reconstructed the Capitol when it was almost destroying and commissioning field efficers, the Secretary of War el by the Gau's? What preserved it from the mighty arms has declined to appoint the company officers, To remedy, of Hannibal? What, in times nearer our own, protected | Another trial is resolved upon before he abandons his if possible, this confusion and to avoid conflict. I called in the Swiss from German tyranny, and gave independence to

Spaniards, the Junta announces to you frankly what has have not yet had the pleasure of seeing that opinion, and happened on the continent, because it would not have you now lay the matter before you, and recommend you to take | ignorant for a moment of the new danger which threatens such steps as will preserve the rights and honor of the | the country. They announce it in the confidence that, in-State. It may well be doubted if the officering of the stead of being dismayed, you will collect new strength, and whole of our troops does not belong exclusively to State | show yourselves more worthy of the cause which you dekeep the fund, and evidences of debt, &c., separate and authority as by strict reference to the Constitution they fend, and of the admiration of the Universe. They announce apart from any other funds in his hands. The duty could may be found to be in point of law, militia. It is mortify it to you because they know that the determination of the it to you because they know that the determination of the | There is no reason why four of these vessels could not however violent, all resources however extraordinary, all Brig dierships. Some of these promotions are charged to Our country is sinking; * * * strength, riches, life, North Carolina, which enables the authorities to say that | wi-dom, council-whatever we have is her's. The victory we have had so many appointments, when in fact we have | is ours if we carry on to the end of our enterprise the sub-

lime enthu-lasm with which it began. The mass with which we must resist the enemy must be composed of the strength of all, and the sacrifices of all; and then what will it import that he pours upon us anew most closed to our citizens. This is not right, and forms a the legions which are now superfluous in Germany, or the We began with 80,000 men less; he began it with 20,000 the engines, which seem to have been built exclusively low any General capable of leading them, but we contend | more. Let him replace them, if he can; let him send or | for harbor locomotion. The Monitor's journey to Wash-Confederate soldiers traversing the country to gather up | that as a matter of sheer jus ice our soldiers, are entitled | bring them to this region of death, as destructive to the opto receive their fair proportion of the honors won by their pressors as the oppressed! Adding to the experience of two campaigns the strengh of despair and fury, we will I would also recommend that the existing prohibition give to their phalanxes of banditts the same fate which he Officers having displayed great zeal and efficiency in against the distillation of spirits from all kinds of grain be their predecessors have experienced, and the earth, fattengathering up rapidly all persons subject to military duty continued during the war. There is no grain to spare for |cd with their blood, shall return to us with usory, the fruits

> devoured. What is this to us, who are a mighty people, carry it on alone? Nothing which is necessary for our defence is wanting. * * * The Spanish people will stand to be beaten down, the standard of independence and of justice? Hasten to it, all ye in Europe who will not live throughout the city and its suburbs, killing all the ander the abominable yoke; ye who will not enter into a hands engaged in making cartridges, and completely league with iniquity. * * * Here the valiant shall find destroying all the vast military stores that had been gathopportunities of acquiring true honor; the wise and the virtuous shall obtain respect; the true afflicted shall have an asylum; our cause is the same; the same shall be our heart-rending. Mangled bodies of men, women and reward. Come! and in despite of all the arts and all the | girls, who had been employed in making cartridges, were powers of this inhuman despot, we will render his star dim, scattered in every direction ! and form for ourselves our own destiny!'

ELECTION AMUSEMENTS IN NEW YORK .- We find the following in the New York World:

One of the d sagreeable incident of the election was | the extent of the loss sustained in the munitions of war, the biting off of the nose of Mr. Wm. McSpedon, brother | but will do so to-morrow. The right was dreadful in of Alderman McSpedon), by one Franklin Gregory .- the highest degree, and the loss of ammunition heavy.

From the Charleston Courier.

Policy of the Planters. Editors Courier :- I have been a practical planter | reply : for forty-six years, and a citizen of South Carolina .-My opinion is that no planter should plant exceeding two acres of Cotton to each field hand, should the war hogs, cattle, sheep, and as many mules and horses as he

The planter should make a sufficient quantity of homespun cloth on his farm to clothe all his people, both white and colored, and never purchase one bunch of factory yarn until the owners of factories reduce the periments which are made from day to day show the

The planter should also tan his own leather, and as far as possible make all the shoes he needs on his own idea of a perfect iron ship of war, and it is now stated place. This is no more than our forefathers did in the that the Admiralty are building a vessel from the plan old Revolution, and for many years after they had gain- of Mr. Reed, which is to embody the strength and in-A PLANTER.

FIRE IN KINSTON .- A fire occurred at Kinston last Saturday night, originating in the blacksmith shops of the Messrs. Dibble. Three stores were consumed. Loss

Secretary of War.

James A. Seddon, Esq., of Goochland county Va., I have received no official reperts or information as to the has been appointed Secretary of War, to fill the vacancondition or wants of any of the public works requiring lector of this nature be dolph. While Mr. Seddon has not been a great deal in sedest luck ever he seed." He went home at day public position, he has always borne a high reputation | break, where gossip adds, that he was not comforted. for ability-and sagacious statesmanship. It will be remembered that Mr. Seddon was one of the Commissioners sent by the Virginia Legislature to attend the Peace Conference in Washington, near the close of He still suffers much from the loss of his leg and we Buchanan's Administration. He represented the Rich- understand, comes to Richmond to have a second operamond District in the U. S. Congress from 1845 to 1847, tion performed, the removal of portions of the remainand from 1849 to 1851 .- Richmond Enquirer, 19th. | ing bone being deemed necessary.

do..renewed weekly,.....20 00 do....do......do................35 00 Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside. charged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The Martyr Mumford. This departed hero, whose blood is yet unavenged, is referred to by "Cressent," the author of "Sketches of a Returned Prisoner," in the following manner :

The deliberate murder of poor Mumford by Butler.

ted States flag from off the Mint, before the Abolition forces occupied New Orleans, is well known by the firm'y the rights which are due our State, let us yield them | world-but some of the circumstances have not been published. For two weeks before the death of poor Mumford, his wife went daily to Butler the Brute to intercede for her unfortunate husband; but her agonizing supplications and affecting appeals were made to a deprayed Beast, lost to all sense of feeling, decency or bonor. Butler had no ear for tales of sorrow-no heart for the pitiful pleadings of the innocent and helpless. Not only were the poor wife's appeals for mercy disregarded, but she was treated with a shameful want of respect, for Butler often laughed at her misery, and tauntingly invited her to call again. The guard on duty about Butler's office in the Customhouse were moved by daily they knew her at once, and respectfully allowed her to pass into the presence of the tyrant without reespecially the case in regard to the raising of troops for straint. But all her faithful devotion and untiring efof poor Mumford.

When this brave martyr was about to be murdered. he stood forth in all the proud dignity of a man conily. Mumford embraced the opportunity given him to scene before him, and pointing upwards, he said with

"I once loved and honored that flag. I fought under it twice. But it has become hateful to me. I helped to pull it down, trail it in the dust, and tear it in pieces .-Under the circumstances, I felt that I was doing right! I would do so again. I consider that my manner of death will be no disgrace to my wife and child. My country will honor them. I die in a holy cause. Fare-

Let the name of Mumford, the second great martyr of this revolution, stand prominently beside that of the noble Jackson; and on the truthful records of the history of this war, their names will be honored for their

Bad for the Navy. PEEDY COMPLETION OF THE NINE MONITORS DE-PENDING ON AN EXPERIMENT-THE TURRETS ALL

BORED LIKE THE PASSAIC'S. The question has been asked so often of late, "when will we have iron-clads ready to fight," that it is worth while to answer it definitely. We believe that the time Government has expired, yet three vessels of his first nine are not yet launched, and not one of those that are has sent on here officers for the Passaic, but that vessel will not be turned over to them until the problem is decided whether a cannon ball can be fired without protruding through a port-hole. Yesterday, at Greenpoint, workmen were engaged in making an iron box near to the port, in which the gun is supposed to move.

The worst of it is, that the turrets now ready for all nine iron-clad batteries are bored like the Passaic's. If either have to be cut wider, or 11-inch guns must suffice. Now the labor of boring through or cutting away any part of an iron wall 11 inches thick is so great, that were all the craft otherwise ready for sea, it would detain them some two or three weeks, perhaps more.

The recent difficulties experienced in firing the gun within the turret have not disheartened the inventor .idea, although the generality of naval officers do not see how it can wook. Meantime the iron-clads are wanted, the time is up, and the public begin to look to the Navy Department for work.

No new iron-clad vessels at present progressing can be ready for hostile duty this month, except the Passaic. If the next trial fails, she too will be delayed. be ready for sea by the 1st of December, although almost every one ordered to them expects to spend the Christmas on shore.

Notwithstanding the good service performed by the Monitor, her nine "sister-ships" are mere experiments in some points. In speed they fail in every instance to come up to the mark. The Passaic, in toleroble water, cannot make more than seven knots, and that with a clean new bottom. In strong sea tides she would be worthless even for coasting, except she was towed, and could not keep her headway. This is only the fault of ington proved that vessels whose bottoms collect filth so rapidly ought to have more powerful and better machinery than that of the Passaic or Pontauk.

It is, therefore, obvious that persons expecting ironclad reinforcements for our squadrons must be patient. Their victories cannot be included in the thanksgiving

The reports in some journals about the perfect success of the new vessels before they are tried, should be taken like landanum, very cantiously .- N. Y. Times.

> From the Jackson Mississippian, Nev. Cth. A Dark Day for Jackson.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, a terrific explosion took place at the Arsenal in this city, blowing up the Magazine, and producing a fearful shock Many bodies were so terribly lacerated as to render

recognition wholly impossible. We are not able to-day to give the names of that ill-fated band-about thirtyfour-who were so hurriedly ushered into eternity, or

to Gen. Fitz John Porter, the Federal commander, for permission to enter his lines to attend his son, who was wounded at Sharpsburg. He received the following

SHEPARISTOWN, Va., Oct. 25, 1862,) Headq'rs, 5th Army Corps, Fig: -In reply to your communication of yesterday, I deeply regret having to convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of your son, R. T. Jones, 44th Alabama regi-Sympathizing with you in this your hour of affliction, I am your ob't serv't.

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NAVY .- The reconstruction of the navy is still in progress, but the exnecessity of proceeding with caution. The Warrior class of iron-plated ships has not entirely realized the vulnerability of the Warrior with the sea-going qualities of smaller vessels. This gentleman, it is said, has discovered the principle upon which vessels of one fifth the tonnage of the Warrior may be made to carry plates of equal weight .- London Times.

Abraham was so anxious, uneasy and impatient about the elections that he sat up all night by the Tel egraphic operator. The returns did not please him at all. He said he thought he was "some punkins" at grinning and bearing bad news, but "this was the cus-

GEN. EWELL .- This distinguished officer arrived in Richmond on Saturday night last by the Centeral train ..